

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Docket No. 35202

STATE OF IDAHO,	)	2009 Unpublished Opinion No. 679
	)	
Plaintiff-Respondent,	)	Filed: November 16, 2009
	)	
v.	)	Stephen W. Kenyon, Clerk
	)	
AARON JOHNSON,	)	THIS IS AN UNPUBLISHED
	)	OPINION AND SHALL NOT
Defendant-Appellant.	)	BE CITED AS AUTHORITY
	)	

---

Appeal from the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District, State of Idaho, Cassia County. Hon. John M. Melanson, District Judge.

Order revoking probation and requiring execution, without modification, of unified five-year sentence with two-year determinate term for forgery, affirmed.

Molly J. Huskey, State Appellate Public Defender; Diane M. Walker, Deputy Appellate Public Defender, Boise, for appellant.

Hon. Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General; Lori A. Fleming, Deputy Attorney General, Boise, for respondent.

---

Before LANSING, Chief Judge; GUTIERREZ, Judge;  
and GRATTON, Judge

---

PER CURIAM

Aaron Johnson pled guilty to forgery. Idaho Code § 18-3601. The district court imposed a unified five-year sentence with a two-year determinate term, but after a period of retained jurisdiction, suspended the sentence and placed Johnson on supervised probation. Thereafter, Johnson twice violated the terms of his probation and the district court reinstated probation. Subsequently, Johnson admitted to again violating several terms of the probation, and the district court consequently revoked probation and ordered execution of the original sentence without reduction. Johnson appeals, contending that the district court abused its discretion in revoking probation and ordering execution of Johnson's original sentence without modification.

It is within the trial court's discretion to revoke probation if any of the terms and conditions of the probation have been violated. I.C. §§ 19-2603, 20-222; *State v. Beckett*, 122 Idaho 324, 325, 834 P.2d 326, 327 (Ct. App. 1992); *State v. Adams*, 115 Idaho 1053, 1054, 772 P.2d 260, 261 (Ct. App. 1989); *State v. Hass*, 114 Idaho 554, 558, 758 P.2d 713, 717 (Ct. App. 1988). In determining whether to revoke probation a court must examine whether the probation is achieving the goal of rehabilitation and consistent with the protection of society. *State v. Upton*, 127 Idaho 274, 275, 899 P.2d 984, 985 (Ct. App. 1995); *Beckett*, 122 Idaho at 325, 834 P.2d at 327; *Hass*, 114 Idaho at 558, 758 P.2d at 717. The court may, after a probation violation has been established, order that the suspended sentence be executed or, in the alternative, the court is authorized under Idaho Criminal Rule 35 to reduce the sentence. *Beckett*, 122 Idaho at 326, 834 P.2d at 328; *State v. Marks*, 116 Idaho 976, 977, 783 P.2d 315, 316 (Ct. App. 1989). A decision to revoke probation will be disturbed on appeal only upon a showing that the trial court abused its discretion. *Beckett*, 122 Idaho at 326, 834 P.2d at 328.

Sentencing is also a matter for the trial court's discretion. Both our standard of review and the factors to be considered in evaluating the reasonableness of a sentence are well established and need not be repeated here. See *State v. Hernandez*, 121 Idaho 114, 117-18, 822 P.2d 1011, 1014-15 (Ct. App. 1991); *State v. Lopez*, 106 Idaho 447, 449-51, 680 P.2d 869, 871-73 (Ct. App. 1984); *State v. Toohill*, 103 Idaho 565, 568, 650 P.2d 707, 710 (Ct. App. 1982). When reviewing the length of a sentence, we consider the defendant's entire sentence. *State v. Oliver*, 144 Idaho 722, 726, 170 P.3d 387, 391 (2007).

When we review a sentence that is ordered into execution following a period of probation, we do not base our review solely upon the facts existing when the sentence was imposed. *State v. Whittle*, 145 Idaho 49, 52, 175 P.3d 211, 214 (Ct. App. 2007). Rather we also examine all the circumstances bearing upon the decision to revoke probation and require execution of the sentence, including events that occurred between the original pronouncement of the sentence and the revocation of probation. *Id.*

Applying the foregoing standards, and having reviewed the record in this case, we cannot say that the district court abused its discretion either in revoking probation or in ordering execution of Johnson's original sentence without modification. Therefore, the order revoking probation and directing execution of Johnson's previously suspended sentence is affirmed.